#### WASHINGTON.

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### Our New Postmaster.

Both in the manner of the appointment dent, in selecting Mr. Barnes of New Jersey for local postmaster, has shown a disings of that class of political unfortunates, over a quarter of a million in number, who constitute the people of Washington.

The proposed departure of Mr. Merritt had aroused in the community the pleasing hope that the President would follow the example of so many of his predecessors and, after the precedent and unvarying policy in all other large American cities, would give to Washington a local, representative man as postmaster, for whose appointment the substantial local public sentiment had

Instead of pursuing this wise, considerate without consulting in the slightest the peotunity even to express a wish in the matous local position one of his own immetified with local Washington and known resentative of the President in the recent disgraceful drag-out of Mrs. Morris from the White House.

This appointment thus made is in effect a slap in the face to the people of Washington. The fact that the President of the United States can with impunity thus miscommunity does not make the act more creditable.

## Rockefeller Tales.

They are telling all sorts of tales on John D. Rockefeller nowadays, with the white light of publicity beating about him in his constructive absence from view. Stories of his ingenuity in dodging the subpoena servers, stories of his escapades in disguise, stories of his wild dashes out of bounds in an armored automobile, stories of his visits to his newly born grandson. Then there are stories of his past life, plenty of them, ranging from mere anecdotes to dramatic happenings in which he figures as hero or villain according to the

The latest yarn to be spun about the big oll man comes from Cleveland, which is indeed responsible for most of the tales with an historic flavor. According to this story, last summer John D. Rockefeller heard a boy sing at a beer garden and was greatly impressed by his wonderful voice. Now his is a frankly incredible varn. It differs from many others, which seek to nerspade the hearer. It is incredible, at the outset, because no one who is in the least degree acquainted with the habits of the modest, retiring and publicity-shunning John D. Rockefeller will believe for a mo ment that he frequents beer gardens. It is, of course, possible, that he was permitted a "private view," with the public excluded. But John D. at a beer garden, under any circumstances? Away with the thought!

Well, whether he heard the boy at the beer garden, or overheard him while he was whizzing past in a motor or carriage or what not, the tale runs that so impressed with the lad's voice was John D. that he took him out of his place as a public singer in a beery atmosphere and promised him and his mother to put up the cash neces sary for a good education. The tale is embroidered with details. For instance, it is related that shortly after the departure from the beer garden the boy visited John D.'s nome and the oil king talked books and then asked him to sing. The lad responded with hymns, which brought tears to the eyes of the magnate, who asked for song after song, and the concert finally ended with "I Need Thee Every Hour," the significance of which apparently was lost upon the listener, for it is said that since then he has not put up a penny, while the boy has had to go back to the beer garden.

Rather a clumsy bit of Rockefeller fiction after all. But it will serve for the brief hour of its narration and gossip, and then perhaps there will be others, more ornate and more skillfully constructed. John D. is a veritable inspiration to the manufacturers of touching tales. He never denies.

It is but natural that old-school diplomats should question the efficiency of arbitration. Professional diplomacy sometimes depends on the concealment of truths which it is the function of arbitration to disclose

The classical names given some of the race horses have not bad any appreciable influence in stimulating scholarship among tile men who follow bookmaking as a busi-

Some members of the House of Representatives would be glad to present Speaker Cannon with a telescope if they thought it vould enable him to see them.

British Officers. Hazing is by no means confined to the American military service academies, nor. in foreign countries, to the embryo fighters. In England, it now appears, hazing is practiced by officers of the army in a fashion to dispel all wonder at the lamentable inefficiency of that force during the war with the Boers. For very many years it has been the fashion to regard army life as a "career" for young men of family and influence. The pay of a subaltern officer has always been considered as entirely too small to serve as the sole means of support. The young officer who entered the army without a private income was certain to be humillated if he did not run deeply into debt, and the army records are freely punctuated with cases of disgrace in the courts and sulcides to avoid exposure brought about by the extravagant living of wearers of the

The other day a young officer of a guards regiment at Aldershot was reported to his superiors as being absent without leave. Investigation followed and he was found in a hotel, suffering from nervous prostration. His physician told a story which is now him as a "bounder," an outsider. He was,

uniform of the king or the queen.

outrageous disregard for the military conventions. They selzed him, stripped him, smeared him with motor oil, covered him with feathers and plastered his hair with window and sought refuge in a hotel.

Apart from the outrage of the hazing,

this affair discloses the serious fact that a young man cannot afford to enter the milltary service in England unless he is willing to participate in the costly and demoralizing social diversions of his brother colleagues. The studious officer is a rarity. During the South African campaign this fact was repeatedly and tragically revealed. Hundreds of officers were found to be totally ignorant of the rudimentary rules of warfare. They were brave enough, but they tion, is delivered by earriers within the city at 50 cents per month; without the Sunday morning edition at 44 cents per month. a rule, a lot of smartly dressed wearers of titles and they were in their own way and in that of more capable men in the ranks. Lord Roberts has repeatedly called attention to the urgent need of reforms in this as well as other directions. The necessity today is to increase the pay of subalterns or to establish regulations which and in the appointment itself, the Presi- will prevent the drawing of lines of distinction in the service on the basis of the private incomes of individuals. If a premium regard almost contemptuous for the feel- is not offered to the studious, well-behaved officer the British service will drift rapidly back into the rut in which it blundered so badly in the early days of the Boer war.

# The New Regime in Russia.

Says the Washington correspondent of the St. Petersburg Daily Mail in his latest

letter to that newspaper: "My American friends made it very uncomfortable for me the other day when the cable announced that one Russian constituency had voted for a pet dog in the election for a representative to serve in the duma, while the men in a large factory in and only equitable course, the President, another district had voted for the smokestack of the establishment. Finally a goodple, or any of the people, of Washington, natured fellow came to my relief with a litand without giving them the least oppor- the story, which I repeat to you: Smith was in Congress serving his first term. ter, has hastily selected for this conspicu- Jones, whom he had defeated for the place, opposed again, and a lively race began for diate subordinates, a man in no way iden- the party nomination, which in that district was equivalent to election. The two canto most Washingtonians mainly as the rep- didates agreed to submit their claims to a primary-a non-official affair arranged by their friends-both men to be represented in the election officers. As was to be supposed, the Smith men in Jones' home county were none too vigilant, and the Jones men in Smith's home county worked at a disadvantage. The day arrived, the treat this unrepresented and defenseless polls were opened, and in the cities and towns there was a great stir. But in some of the country precincts the people were lethargic, and things dragged, the election officers entertaining themselves with cards or pistol practice.

"In Jones' home county his friends in the back precincts won over the Smith men, and entered upon a scheme to give their man a rousing vote. They not only recorded every man who presented himself, but even the absentees. Then they adopted other means of swelling the majority.

"Glancing across the road an election judge would say, 'That dogwood is a fine tree, and I'm sure would vote for Mr. Jones if it could express itself. Suppose we take its preference for granted. And D. Wood went down on the books.

"'Well, what's the matter with that hockberry? Why play favorites in the forest? And H. Berry was recorded for " That yellow hound lying there is from

the Stevenson pack, and Mr. Jones often hunts with that pack. Suppose we record | patches are unfortunately incomplete in reour four-legged friend.' And Y. H. Hunter went into the Jones column.

"'And how about that guinea fowl over there on the fence? Female suffrage doesn't go in this state, but let's make an exception in this case. And G. Fowl voted for Jones.

"In this way Jones' home county was made to give him a tremendous majority. and he won out by a few hundred in the district on the general count.

"Smith and his friends sniffed the skullduggery, and demanded an investigation. Even a bolt was suggested. But as two candidates in the one party would mean the loss of the district to the opposition party, and as Smith was a loyal party man first of all, he at last gave in, and Jones made the race and was elected. Smith, thus defrauded of his office retired from politics, returned to the practice of law, has since established a large and profitable business, and is now so happy and conflowers and poetry and religion to him and | tented that if the chaps who swindled him at the polls that day were to present themselves to him in want, he would stake them for a good dinner, and dismiss them with his blessing. So you see they do some funny things here in America at election

# Youth of the United States.

The charge is often made by old nations that the United States is too young. It is indeed true that the United States has not as much moss on it as some other nations have, but there are persons who believe that too much moss is a symptom of decay. A nation when personified takes the feminine gender and nobody of that gender ever complained of being considered too young

It is a habit in the United States to tear down old houses when they have outlived their usefulness. Of course, in Washington there are exceptions to this rule, but as a general proposition when a house gets in a tumble-down condition, and becomes unsafe and insanitary the authorities condemn it and on its site a new house is built. This is a grave national fault. It may have some advantages, but it interferes with the supply of ruins. In some parts of the world when a house becomes unfit for human habitation it is used as a ruin. Some persons consider ruins a

luxury. There are certain advantages in ruins. It seems impossible to keep up an adequate aupply of ghosts without ruins. A ghost would live in a ruin without plumbing, gas fixtures, elevator, telephone or electric light, in preference to a brand-new house

with all modern improvements. But the United States is not beyond hope, It is growing old at the same rate at which other nations have grown old. And if fast living causes a rapid oncoming of old age, the United States is aging more quickly than those nations that have grown so old that they hardly live at all.

When a coal strike is threatened a brew ery strike seems an affair of minor signin-

M. Witte possesses a certain advantage over the czar in being able to resign.

The Standard Oil is still busy with inves-

tigations and consolidations.

# Cruelty to Genius.

Literature has its disappointments. Some times it is the writer who meets with disappointment, and sometimes it is the readbeing examined by the army authorities. If er. Usually it is the latter. The discourtrue, it reveals a condition of affairs which agement to which some young authors are will probably call for a grand shake up in exposed is heart-breaking. Indeed, many the British military service. It appears that young authors are not only heart-broke but this young officer, having no private means, | dead-broke. The public is notoriously undetermined to live on his pay, which in the sympathetic, and the landlady is a notorious eyes of his wealthier associates stamped part of the public. It is no discredit to an author to be poor, because some of the of course, forced to absent himself from richest authors are the poorest writers. If many festivities and to eschew high play a man's literary talent were a true index and deep drinking. The less rigid members | to his fiscal standing many authors of the of his mess proceeded to punish him for his "six best sellers" would be insolvent. Lit- This is the day we celebrated

erary regions of the country, as, for example, the vicinity of Boston, have repeatedly charged that literary culture is neglected in the south. It would not be altogether jam. He escaped to his own rooms, but fair to denounce the south for neglect of was pursued by his termentors, who literary culture on the unsupported word of smashed down the door. He leaped from a Boston literati, because into New England literary opinion now and then creeps so local prejudice or even, in exceptional instances, sectional blas. At least such a condition has sometimes been suspected by

ther sections of the country. It would really seem, however, in support of the Boston view of the situation, that Georgia, though it is the birthplace of dialect stories, is not only indifferent to budding writers, but positively repressive. The opinion is based on the following news dis-

Abbeville, Ga., March 27.-Three men are dead and two brothers are in jail on a charge of murder because, it is alleged, the latter wanted the sensation which follows homicide and trial for murder in order to be able to describe it in a book which they propose writing. The slain men are C. B. Burch and George and James McDuffie, brothers. The slayers are Cub Watts and Joe Watts, twins. Burch was shot to deat in the public road by Cub Watts and the McDuffle brothers were shot by Joe Watts two days later at a public gathering. Eyewitnesses say that there was no provoca-tion in either case and Cub Watts when arrested said that all he wanted to do was to kill a man, serve a term in the penitentiary and then get out and write a book "I can write the book I have in mind so much better," Cub said, "if I am able to write from actual experience of murder. Joe, my brother, was animated by the same desire." The Watts boys have been well educated and think they have literary tai-

These young men were advocates of real. realism in literature. They were unwilling to dupe their readers by writing on subjects of which they had no personal knowledge. It has been suspected that not all authors are so honest.

Sentenced to Bed. Bennington, Kan., has a police judge who is wiser than many others. He views human nature from the standpoint of common sense. He knows its weakness and its needs. He has evidently a particularly strong grip on the foibles of the bibulous citizen. The other day an old imbiber was haled before this wise judge on a charge of being drunk. That was not unusual. He had been there before, many a time. The judge decided to give him a novel course of treatment. He fined him \$2 and then sentenced him to spend one week in bed, with an injunction upon his family to notify the court if the culprit showed a disposition to leave the covers before the expiration of his term.

This is a happy expedient. There is no worse punishment for some men than to be put to bed. Some other men, of course, are so lazy that such a treatment would be delectable. It is even to be suspected that they would gladly get drunk now and then to secure a sentence of this kind from the court. But the convivial spirit will rebel vigorously against a forced spell of rest. After the first day or two he will "holler fearful," as the boys say. There is, In truth, no work so hard for a man of action as the work of keeping still under or-

But what about the family of this Kansas boozer? Isn't the week-in-bed treatment rather rough on them? It is not difficult to imagine, the state of the atmosphere after a day or two of enforced idleness on the part of the thirsty husband and father. There are some wives who would gladly brave the anger of the court rather than entertain such a prisoner for a week. Of course, the culprit might be kept quiet by doses of his favorite tipple, and the disard to the precautions that have taken by the judge to ensure sobriety during this week in bed. Those who are studying the problem of the liquor evil should investigate this case thoroughly and ascertain the result of the experiment.

Mr. Jerome must occasionally regret that there is no way of punishing a judge for what technically amounts to contempt of the district attorney's office.

There is no conference or talk of aroitration when the coal operators contemplate revising the scale of prices to the

The proprieties demand a certain amount of discussion of the elimination of gambling from the turf, futile as it always proves.

The Sultan of Morocco may eventually be nermitted to venture some discreet observations as to what he thinks of it all,

Japan is approaching its rallway problems without much hope of enlightenment on the subject from this country.

that as a magistrate he has the highest respect for the law. Senator Knox has the respect for the

Justice Deuel is anxious to make it clear

courts that is becoming a lawyer of his reputation.

# SHOOTING STARS.

#### A Remarkable Study. "What did you think of our friend's

speech?" asked the veteran statesman. "It was a remarkable literary study." answered Senator Sorghum. "I never before realized how completely the meaning of words could be effaced by a judicious manner of arranging them in sentences."

#### Unsubstantial Mirth. "Father." said the small boy, "what is a

practical joke?"

"A practical joke, my son, is one of the kind that appeals to a man whose sense of humor is wholly theoretical."

An Assertion Qualified. "Are you in favor of free alcohol for use

in the arts?" "Yes," answered Col. Stflwell of Kentucky. "But to be perfectly candid and not mislead you, I ought to add that I consider

a competent mixer of beverages an artist." Wealth's Melancholy.

#### They say the millionaire is grim. In vain for laughs he's wishin'. We've kept investigating him And spoiled his disposition,

"Talk about de automobile displacin' de horse!" exclaimed Uncle Eben. "It ain't even put de wheel-barrow out o' business!" April 1.

You who are coaxing the soil to yield Food for yourself and a bit to spare. Driving the plow through the stubborn field. Thinking this world but a life of care; Turning your gaze from the kindly skies And the health and rest which attend

your state, Pause for a moment and lift your eyes-This is the day we celebrate!

And you, oh poet, with restless heart, Seeking the beauty of life alone; Scorning to do the yeoman's part. To run the furrow or lift the stone Join with the others, nor proudly shun

The simple duties which sternly wait

On mortals all. Of the crowd be one-This is the day we celebrate. And you, oh man of surpassing might, Forcing obedience to your will,

Remember when you have gone from sight The world will be loving and laughing Let us join, with complacent mind,

Peasant and prince and potentate,

# FIFTY YBARS AGO IN THE STAR

A few weeks ago in this column wa printed a paragraph descriptive of a personal encounter on Penn-Greeley-Rust sylvania avenue between Horace Greeley, editor of the New York Tribune, and Representative Rust of Arkansas, growing out of certain strictures on the latter print-

ed by Mr. Greeley in his newspaper. In The Star of March 24, 1856, appears the following comment on the outcome of that affair: "The grand jury for this county adjourned finally on the day before yesterday. We have every reason to believe that they did not find an indictment against the Hon. Albert Rust of Arkansas on account of his fracas with the Hon. Horace Greeley of New York, ex-member of Congress and editor of the Tribune. It is well known that Mr. Greeley himself took no part in bringing the affair to the notice of the local authorities of this District. It has not been customary in this community for the courts to notice 'little affairs' of the sort, in which no bones are broken or serious bodily damage done, unless the individual feeling aggreed himself asks that it shall be done. Hence we presume the failure of the grand jury to move in the case at the request of some stranger in this community not personally involved in community not personally involved in it. We think that Mr. Greeley exhibited excellent sense in refraining from asking the in-dictment of his assailant for an affair which, we feel assured, never would have transpired but for the misapprehension of his reply when first accosted by Mr. Rust; which led the latter to believe, in the heat of the moment, that he (Mr. Greeley) stood ready to settle all such matters pretty much as they are apt to be settled through-

The old Long bridge is about to pass away, having been replaced by a modern structure of steel. It has Long Bridge been a subject of discussion and complaint for Repairs.

back as 1856 it was regarded as a nuisance and a menace to life and property. In The Star of March 25, that year, is the summary of a debate which occurred in the Senate the day previous. Senator Hunter moved an appropriation for the repair of

the Long bridge. Says The Star:
"He thought it would be an act of great injustice to leave the bridge unrepaired when roads had been made to connect with it. He denied that the filling up of the mud flats was occasioned by the building of that bridge, and exhibited a map to show that these flats were causes of complaint as long ago as 1790. If injury has been done to th navigation it is by the citizens themselves in connecting Analostan Island with the mainland. Mr. Brown considered it high time to stop patching up the old bridge and that any appropriation to repair such an old rickety concern would be worse than useless. It would stand there as a disgrace to the nation. Mr. Pratt opposed the amendment. Georgetown was the place of his childhood, and he could well recollect the injury sustained by its commerce owing to the erection of the bridge and the quent filling up of the channel. He could well recollect when vessels of the largest class came there to load with tobacco, and what was now the fact? Why, that vesse's of light draft only could approach their shores. The question was taken on the amendment of Mr. Hunter and decided in the negative, as was an amendment offered by Mr. Pratt appropriating \$5,000 for the repair of the Navy Yard and Eastern Branch bridges."

Newspapers did very little illustrating half a century ago, the advertising columns con-

tices of militia injectings—comins and false teeth. In The Star- of Mach 28, 1856, appears a novelty in the way of advertising illustration, an elongated cut printed vertiillustration, an elongated cut printed verti-cally, setting forth pictorially the attractions of Spaiding & Rogers' "Great Railroad Circus," which was to show in Washington for six days commencing April 7. This show was unique beyond the fact that it was transported in its own train. In The Star of the same date appears the follow-

ing paragraph: 'We are soon to have a new element of excitement here, calculated to share the in terest even with the deliberations at the Capitol, Messrs, Spalding and Rogers have contrived a train of railroad cars with adjustable axles for the transportation of the persons, horses and properties of a new equestrian establishment they have this winter established at colossal proportions and at enormous expense. In giving publicity to their intention of employing the very head of every branch of the profession, no matter at what salary, they have been so overwhelmed with applications, each claiming to be without a competitor in his particular line, that they have con-cluded to settle the question of superiority by bringing the rivals together at Wash-ington in a kind of circus convention and ournament, awarding to the victor in each department a cash prize of \$100 and also a season's engagement at 10 per cent ad-vance of the highest salary he may have previously received. The most distinguished performers have already entered the lists and the exciting sport will commence with in a few days."

The tenth White House reception of the season was held Friday evening, March 28, 1856, and the next afternoon

Cupid and The Star printed a description Society. of the event, the following extracts from which are interesting to modern newspaper readers:

"Leave we our hat and overcoat amidst the piled-up castors and beaver cloths in the ante-room, and with one lingering look through the open door into what is ordinarily the dining room, but now beautified for the occasion into a ladies' dressing room, we pass by on the other side through the hall and so to the crimson parlor. Here in odd corners, seated in the cozy arm chairs, you shall find young 'lovers'-'court-ing couples'-who, oblivious of the passing crowd, spent the evening pretty much to themselves. How many housekeeping arrangements have been figured out in this little room we can only guess. See that Byronic-looking youth who whispers in his fair companion's ear words which she seems not loath to hear. With them the future is made up of love in a cottage, rainbows, flowers, ecstasies and charlotte russe. But next to them is a more matter-of-fact couple (how carefully the young man displays his white-spotted yellow bandana); they will live in a brick house with green blinds and brass knocker on the door and no doubt will prefer a wood fire to a halo any day.

# A HEADLESS OCTOPUS.

From the Detroit Free Press. Mr. Archbold's statement that Standard Oil has no master is merely another slur at the law of Missourt.

From the Indianapolis Star. Mr. Archbold, vice president of the Standard Oil Company, says there is no master mind in that great corporation. Thomas W. Lawson has frequently said that the mind which controls it is that of H. H. Rogers. Now which is to be believed:

From the Detroit News. able difficulty in convincing the public that there is no human responsibility for Standard Oil ard Oil.

From the Detroit Journal. Mr. John D. Archbold says "there's no one head to the Standard Off Company." We had suspected it was all teeth, nails and stomach.

From the Rochester Herald.

It appears from Mr. Archbold's statement that Standard Oil has no great controlling mind. The machinery of this organization is so perfect as to suggest perpetual motion From the Baltimore Evening Herald. Mr. Archbold says that there is no mas-ter-mind in Standard Oil. But there seems

From the Pittsburg Press.

"Mr. Rockefeller has had no connection with the business for ten years."—John D. Archbold of the Standard Oli Company. Another of those allbis.

# EFFECTS OF MOROCCO CONFERENCE ANSWERS TO

Pointed

and security.

The conference at Algerias, begun the 16th of January, has drawn its slow length through seventy-five days No Change of feverish distrust and of Policy. doubt, until now we are assured that the end has come, and a few days more and the con-

The changes of government from Baifour to Bannerman in England, and from Delcasse to Rouvier and from Rouvier to Bourgeols in France, have undoubtedly contributed to the prolongation of the conference by creating hope for Germany that, first, the liberals would denounce the Anglo-French agreement, and, scoold, that the French ministers in turn would change, as suspected anti-militarists, the policy of their predecessors and surrender under the menace of war the special situation of France in Morocco. In each case these hopes have proved illusory, but they have nevertheless tended to thwart the object of the conference and defer the conclusion.

ference will have closed.

On the 14th instant the ministry of M. Sarrien, which succeeded that of M. Rouvier, delivered to the chamber the custom-ary declaration of its policy, which was awaited with unusual interest.
"As to our foreign relations," said M. Sarrien, "we propose, notably in questions concerning our situation in the north of Africa, to follow the policy of our predecessors, and which but recently received anew the approbation of parliament. Fully conscious of the rights and vital interests which our diplomacy is in duty bound to protect, we are convinced that the exercise ment of these rights can be assured with

ment of these rights can be assured with-out injury to those of any other power. Like our predecessors, to whom we desire to render full justice, we have the hope that the justice and dignity of that atti-tude will permit the near and definite ar-rangement of pending difficulties. "Faithful to an alliance of which France and Russia show equally the beneficent action and to the friendships of which we have measured with certainty the loyalty and the price, France holds a situation besion and complaint for many years. Even as far was regarded as a nulsance to life and property. In The will continue to be ours, and it is for this reason we will follow with confidence a policy which serves equally in our eyes the cause of our country and that of the peace of the world."

> In this conference at Algeciras Germany has systematically opposed all the propositions submitted by France. Systematic M. de Bulow said on June Opposition. 10, 1905, to the French ambassador: "The con-

able to maintain war a few months only. ference will permit Morocco to satisfy the legitimate desires of France." On the 23d of June he said: "If you accept the conferbe in arms? And Italy! What may pos-sess Italy to abandon her interests in Trience the imperial diplomacy will adopt, in ulterior negotiations, an attitude of which poli which she may have already occuyou will be satisfied." These promises have been forgotten. Why? Has not France, in going to the confer-

ence of Algeciras, treated with regard the amour propre of Germany in furnishing her a reason in which to proclaim that she was no longer isolated from the Moroccan af-fair? Did not France declare before the conference that she desired the independence of the sultan, the integrity of Morocco? Has she not subscribed with Germany to the economical principle of the open door? Now we turn to the mysterious question of the first moment. "What does Germany want?"

The language of the German plenipoten-tiaries in the conference has been almost always enigmatic, their proceedings disdainago, the advertising columns con-taining almost all there was in impression has been created that she wished the way of cuts. These cuts at one moment to thre out the patience of Circus. Were of a stereotyped character, index, hands, bennets, steamboats, watches, soldiers—to emphasize noquestions before the conference Germany might be given other consolations, would inevitably be accorded gratuitously to save the face of Germany and thus protect

the peace of Europe. France, by her spirit of conciliation, has attracted the sympathies of the world. Spain has definitely joined her cause. Italy is in perfect accord and agreement. Russia is faithful to her ally. The United States is neutral, but sympathetic, and finally England is loyal and stands with France be-cause her interests bind her indissolubly for a common defense against the one power in Europe which would dominate the world.

Is it probable, with such a coalition, that the German emperor-the German government-would undertake war? is so crippled it is unable to take the of-It may be answered that fensive thereafter. Is War

Desired? when war was decided upon in when war was decided upon in by way of Belgium. The English occupy principle Russia was hors du Arras\* the day of the rupture. Germany combat, and is still ill prepared to engage in another campaign. England, too, according to the confession of Lord Roberts, already quoted, is as little prepared for war as it was in 1890. It is true Lord Roberts affirmed his belief that "the British navy is absolutely capable of meeting any eventuality." It is to be remarked that the affirmation is one of belief only, which may be a weak assertion that conceals a fear or a doubt that the navy is not up to the mark. Nor would Germany go to war with France without the perfection of her artillery, which are told is to be completed within

he next six months. There is a political preparation in which Germany is already engaged, not under the guidance this time of the foreign affairs office, but under the direction of the German general staff. The Temps of Paris of the 15th instant contains an article on the subject of the state of mind in Morocco: The morning after the visit of William II to Tangier the representative of Makhzen at Oudida received an order to cease all friendly relations with the French authori-Three weeks thereafter the amel of fies." Three weeks thereafter the amei of Figuig received a letter from the pacha of Tangier directing the people of Zenega, who the night before had given the French evidence of their absolute fidelity, "not to compromise themselves with the French; the book was night when the Germans would reour was nigh when the Germans would replace them." Since then incidents of a like character have multiplied. Recently the pacha of Tangier wrote again to the amel of Figuig that "the sultan, supported by Germany, was about to exact that France Germany, was about to exact that France evacuate the Saharan oasis occupied in 1900. That the Germans would land arms for the population of the Tafilalet at Agadir. • • • The governor Moulai Rachid had been ordered to hold himself ready for the war of deliverance. Abou Amama would march against the French." The amel of Figulg said recently: "In a little while the Germans will give us an occasion for joy," and he caused a salute to be fired in honor On the frontier already the natives are

# SARAH THE TRUST-BUSTER.

From the Detroit Journa? Mme Sarah Bernhardt is playing in a tent in Texas. We wonder who is left to appear in "the grand concert immediately after the main performance.

From the Indianapolis Star. Mme. Bernhardt is appearing in a tent in her tour of Texas. This will be much more convenient in case some of her a

From the Chicago News. Sarah couldn't have got half as much advertisement out of it had she been allowed to play in the finest trust houses in the south. Neither could she have drawn the crowds, for the people who were going for art's sake went anyway, and they were reinforced by the vast multitude that just can't refrain from going to a tent show, no matter what is inside the tent.

From the Providence Journal. When a distinguished foreign artist like Madame Bernhardt has to play in a tent in Texas because the "syndicate" has closed the theaters under its control against her, no further proof is required of the sublimated impadence of this combination to dictate to American playgoers.

D. Sarah Bernhardt's success with the the-atrical syndicate in Texas entitles her to the belt as the champion trust-buster.

From the Philadelphia
There is nothing in has lost his head, shoulders, chin up.

# talking of the "holy war." And finally German agents, assumed converts to Islamism, are preaching dissension elsewhere. German sentiment is likewise being pre-

pared for war by pamphlets, inspired, it is said, by the imperial government. One of these, "Peace or War," is attracting much these, "Peace or War," is att attention. The author says:

America pretends to have formed a block

from Cape Horn to Greenland to keep out

Europe. The rival of England in Africa is

nounce her colonial ambitions in Africa.

foreign importations, but our coasts are blockaded and very likely our east and west frontiers. The United States would

have every interest to furnish us with

things that are necessary. The port of Trieste will remain open. American mer-chandise arriving in Europe under the

starry banner would be converted at Trieste into Austrian merchandise and

would readily reach Germany by rapid

So the German general staff, if the au-thor of "Peace or War" is to be credited,

has put the United States down as the fur-

nisher of pent-up Germany? Just here the

writer may inform the general staff that

there is nothing in the sentimental or eco-nomical spirit of the American to warrant

any such sordid speculation. His debt to generous France, who sent 40,000 of her

braves to fight for American independence, may never be repaid as it merits, but an

act of perfidy such as indicated by the author of "Peace or War" could not be at-

tempted. Besides, the American purveyors would find nearer and more sympathetic

markets at Brest and Liverpool.

The author of "Peace or War" admits

that Austria will take no part in the conflict. "The friendly neutrality of Austria

and Italy (?) presents incontestible advan-

tages in permitting the provisioning of Ger-

triple alliance took up arms all of its coasts

and the reader will ask what Austria will

be doing when Hungary and Galicia shall

pled by the common accord of England, France, Spain and Russia? The triplice of

other days has already disappeared. Under the title of "La Mesaventure de

l'Amiraute' (the mishap of the German admiralty), Alexandre Ular writes in La

"Recently some one in Germany has published a romance (to avoid a condemnation

for high treason), simply entitled '1906,' signed by the psuedonym, 'Seestern,' or

'Star of the Sea.' The day this pamphlet

fell under the eyes of the German admiral-

ty officers there was a general stupefaction, including the emperor! What was there so

terrible in this pseudo romance, a bad imi-

tation of the Battle of Dorking and of all

other familiar writings describing future

"Here is a very brief resume of some of

the things written by the unknown officer:

Hypothetical islands starts the war. The

War Picture. 19th of March the French

mously to support England and rescue

Alsace-Lorraine. The same day the reich-

stag at Berlin votes war in splte of the

opposition of the socialists. Austria would

follow, but Hungary refuses to act with the

dual monarchy. Italy joins Germany, be-

cause of the outrageous attitude of Eng-

land. The Italian squadron is destroyed at

Naples, but the French fleet, naturally late

and in disorder, arrives too late before

Spezzia, where it meets with a crushing

defeat. A powerful English fleet bombards

Cuxhaven, at the mouth of the Elbe, but

notwithstanding the frightful carnage, suc

later a similar action and result occur be-fore Kiel. The German fleet is destroyed by

the British in the North sea, but the latte

"The invasion of the continent is effected

cuts off France from Antwerp and occupies

Calais, and takes position at Arras, Rethel

and Chalons. The Italians have invaded Provence. A formidable battle ensues, last-

ing four days, resulting in the defeat of the

combined forces of England and France

the center of whose forces is broken by

prodigious charge of German cavalry Paris is nervous and the government is

transferred to Bordeaux. Only a part of the British fleet and the German army sur-

vive; the French and English forces have been destroyed, America and Japan are in-

tact the former have amassed untold bil

lions as purveyors to the Germans and

their allies, and having secured all their gold (fancy Turkey and Morocco paying

gold; what imagination!), they are reduced

to a regime of assignats or paper money

Meanwhile Japan has directed the definite revolt of China and become the arbiter of

"The denouement is startling. Mussul-

mans in Asia and India have raised the standards of revolt and undertake the

'holy war.' The union of whites is a ne-cessity, and the German emperor proposes

peace! France and England pay ten bil-lions to Germany. Italy receives Nice, Crete

and Tripoli; Germany receives Zanzibar, New Guinea and a part of the Belgian Con-

go. Two-thirds goes to France and Ger-many. The latter also takes West Moroc-

co and France is given East Morocco. Bel-

gium is suppressed (also, we are to hear no

more of King Leopold and Cleo Merode)

and divided according to language between

France and Holland, the latter being merged in the Germanic confederation;

Austria receives in compensation Macedo-nia and Salonica."

This extraordinary publication, "1906," by

'Seestern," which appears to have discon-

certed and enraged the emperor, corre-sponds, with some manifest variations, with

the views of William II, and a still hunt

is being made at Berlin for the author, who

is suspected of being no other than a high retired officer of the German admiralty. CH. CHAILLE-LONG.

JEROME'S JEREMIAD.

By what right does William Travers Je-

rome take the chair of censor of reckless

Jerome is not a yellow journalist. He lacks the journalist part of the combina-

Experience is a teacher and some people

say William Travers Jerome ought to be a

Mr. Jerome claims that this country is

suffering from an aggravated case of hysteria. Anyhow Mr. Jerome's talk aggra-

Even that energetic and fearless young man, William Travers Jerome, shows signs

of tiring of the hysterical type of reform when some people make up their minds that it is about time for him to take up the role of the reformed—not of the reformer.

Mr. District Attorney Jerome speaks rather less entertainingly before dinner than after, but somewhat more discreetly.

From the Philadelphia Public Ledger.

There is nothing in the rumor that Jerome has lost his head. The organ is still on his

From the Providence Tribune and Telegran

From the Rochester Post Express.

From the Jacksonville Times Union.

From the Lewiston Evening Journal.

From the Cincinnati Times Star.

From the Knoxville Journal and Tribune

speech?

vates it.

judge of hysteria.

tion.

Hungary is taken from Austria,

ceeds only in blocking port. Fifteen days

chamber votes war unani-

Revue of March 15:

wars?"

many through Mediterranean ports. If the

ould be blockaded and Germany would be

[In this column will be answered all questions of a proper nature submitted to The Star. inquirem should write on one side of the paper only and address their letters to "Uncle Jasper," Star office. In case of difficult conundrums answers may be delayed for a week or two. Consequently it may be advisable for all questioners to watch this column carefully.] "England has every interest to check by war the industrial and commercial uprising M. B. F.: The Capitol was the scene of of her principal rival in the great excitement last Friday morning. world, Germany. England What was the trouble? A. The House Questions, has her eyes turned toward committee on improvements in the Missis-Africa at the same time that sippi river, of which Representative Prince

France. Thus it has been imagined to arm France against Germany in the hope that, SASSAFRAS: What is the quickest and weakened in the struggle, France may resimplest way to train an evil-tempered, illmannered bulldog? A-Fasten the animal "What will be the consequence to Gerto the steps of the rear Pullman. This many of a war with England? Her marimethod is infallible. time commerce, packets and cargoes would C. L. DUCKLEY: A friend recommends in a few days fall a prey to the English fleet. Her coasts would be bombarded, Hamburg destroyed. The English could not land troops successfully. The injuries then inflicted by the English would be conpeppered bark made into a poultice for in somnia. What do you think of the sugges-

adjourned early as a mark of respect.

of Illinois is chairman, met on that day

for the first time in thirty years. Congress

CORRESPONDENTS

tion? A.—Sounded like a quack remedy till we tried it. But it worked. The last bank we peppered had kept us awake four nights find to a narrow strip of territory on the coast, whilst beyond, in the interior, the in succession. We don't drop to the poul tice idea, tho'. German would continue to live in peace "Germany would certainly need important

HARDWICK OF GEORGIA: A mustard plaster applied to the upper lip someti-helps a little.

E. K. F.: My husband, who is a physician, had a hurry call the other night and slipped on a banana peel when a block away from the house. Cannot things like this be prevented? A.—They certainly should be, madame. We always believed the rollice regulations covered such cases. Lind your husband take cold?

think the experiment was a success? A. Quite so, considering the atmospheric conditions. Your remarks in the House on the occasion in question were distinctly audible at Mount Vernon, altho' below that it was impossible to obtain a verbatim record. The air was somewhat damp.

HON. JOHN WESLEY GAINES: Do you

CAREFUL: Are safety matches better than the other kind for household use? A.
Oh, so very, very much better. We didn't
think so until one night we sat down on the
back porch after wife had filled the lamp there. Later we drew a match briskly across the south front of our pants. We light 'em on the box now.

ALGERNON: How soon can I get a quart of cherries cheap? A.—Cocktail or ple. Algy? Looks to us like a jag or a stomach ache. More details, please. URBAN: I am going to rent a place in

the country this summer, Uncle Jasper Would you advise me to buy a cow and to raise my own garden truck? A.-Not no means. We tried it last summer. At the end of the summer we figured out that milk from our private cow had cost up \$1.89 a quart, and potatoes from the per sonally conducted garden 19 cents each About that time we stopped figuring and moved to town. Never again. DISILLUSIONED: Dear uncle jasper I am so worried because the other night my husband came home he had been working

gas jet and went to bed in his overcoat and Oh please we have been married only a month do you think his mind is affected A. Calm yourself, dear madame, calm your self. The symptoms you describe seem strangely familiar. Your husband had eaten a boned herring. They affect us the JOHN R. McLEAN: Do you think I did right in buying that property i mentioned? A. Probably, probably. We thought on

late he said and he hung his shoes on the

A. Probably, probably. We thought on glancing at our gas bill this month that you had made extensive purchases recently. And we have been working the lamp over time, too. PERCIVAL: What motives actually Representatives Prince and Hardwick of their point-of-order campaign against the

legislative appropriation bill? A. Motives of the highest and purest patriotism, Ferey Mr. Prince had one of his pet bills stepped on by the appropriations committee no: Hardwick needs campage material in his district. Splash! BESSIE: What do you think of Mont

legislative appropriation bill?

morency Vere de Vere Jones as a name tor the new baby. A. Excuse us, please. We never like to be familiar with people we don't know. Remember, Elizabeth, the child may grow to manhood UNCLE JASPER.

# THEY ALWAYS AGREE.

I do not always quite agree With what she may propose, But though it may seem wrong to me, You bet it always goes. I am not one to vex my wife With endless contradiction, Or cloud the gentle creature's life

If Emma Jane prefers her club To staying home at night, She knows full well her loving hul Will tell her it's all right; And if she hates to have me smok Why, then, I louth to tease be: Why should I any storm evoke? It's easier to please her.

By harsh, unkind restriction,

And so I live in happiness-No jarring or contention None of the clashes that distress Some couples I could mention. I don't require her to obey. Her will I would not break it. I always let her have her way

# A LATER ADVENTURE OF PEGASUS

-Chicago News.

Because I know she'd take it.

When Pegasus' decline began, His pinions scarcely fit to drag on, The Poet sold him to a man Who ran a vegetable wagon This Huckster, little versed in Keats And knowing Horace very sparsely, Cored less for Byron than for beets And less for Pindar than for parsley

His wit was slow,

His brow was low,

(In selling leeks One seldom speaks The favored measure of the Muses). And so the Huckster hitched his Steed Unto his cart and started yelling His stock in trade, to meet the need Of every cook in every dwelling; But lo! each word he tried to baw!

His voice knew not Apollo's uses

Fell into rhymed extravaganzas Until at last his Huckster's call Became complete poetic stanzas; "Who'll buy my corn This jocund morn? My lettuce green as tropic parrots?

My marvelous Asparagus, My radishes, my beans and carrots?" So Pegasus with dusty coat

Tugged till the swent ran down his dapples And now and then the Huckster wrote A sonnet on a peck of apples, And now and then he raised a cry So rhythmically sublimated That folks remarked, in passing by, "He's daft or else intoxicated!

"Crisp Cauliflower! Fresh lemons sour! Cantaloupe, spinach, new po-ta-toes! Fresh pease, fresh greens, Fresh lima beans, And blood-red, sun-kissed ripe to-may-toes!"

As night drew on the Horse divine Grew most extremely irrit-able And inwardly began to pine For oats in his Parnassian stable. He kicked his master off the dray, And snorting like a fiery dragon Spread out his wings and flew away, Still harnessed to the Huckster's wagon

And love of Art May make a poet of a Carter, The Muses' colt Is apt to bolt